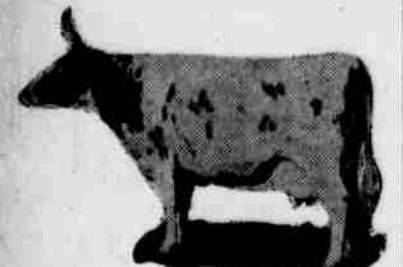


PURE BRED VERSUS SCRUB DAIRY COWS

At a recent farm picnic held on the farm of C. W. Sherburne at Leroy, Ind., two cows were shown around which grouped the principal interest of the occasion, says Hoard's Dairyman. The cows were a pure bred Holstein, Dorothy Ormsby DeKol, and a grade Shorthorn cow, Bridget.

The farmers were called together to take in the lesson given by these two cows in their work for one year in the Leroy Cow Testing association. The difference between them was very great. The Holstein cow had given in the year's record in the association 17,203 pounds of milk containing 489 pounds of butter fat; the Shorthorn cow gave 2,672 pounds of milk containing 118 pounds of fat.

Mr. Sherburne wanted to get his neighbor farmers together so as to consider, as sensible men, the difference in profits to the farm between working a whole year for a good dairy cow of specific dairy breeding or working just as hard and just as faithful for a cow of the mixed dual purpose breeding. When he came to set forth the profits of the two cows, the contrast was still more impressive. Their milk was sent to the Chicago market at wholesale rates. The Holstein cow earned a total of \$308.39. Her feed for the year cost \$97.50, leaving a profit over feed consumed of \$210.89. The



The Ayrshire cow of today is a cow of medium size, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, the bulls from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. The Ayrshire is a rather nervous cow and will use those nerves to support herself. They are always active in walking, eating and chewing their cud, showing a nervous energy that should go well toward making milk. The best record for Ayrshires in this country is 32,022 pounds of milk and 1,060 pounds of butter. The cow shown is Kilford Bell III, grand champion Ayrshire at Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa state fairs this year.

Shorthorn cow's milk brought \$45.70; her feed cost \$32.39, leaving a profit of \$13.31.

Now, think of the thousands of farmers who are contented—yes, that's the word for it, real contented—to slave away year after year for just such cows as the Shorthorn represents.

There is only one thing that will help them out of the deep rut they are in. That is a change of mind—a change of ideas. If they would read; if they would put themselves, like those Indiana farmers, where they could see truth about cows as it is; if they would take hold of a cow testing association—all that would lift them up very soon to where they could see things as they really ought to exist. But there is little hope for a man as long as he sticks to the poor, unprofitable cow. She will drag him down to her level.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take, and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

The Sleeper.

"European sleeping cars are very dear—\$20 a berth, in fact—but they afford you the privacy of a bedroom." The speaker was the well-known comedian, Raymond Hitchcock. He resumed:

"Our sleeping cars, while comfortable enough, afford no privacy. Comfortable as they are, it is very hard to sleep in them."

"I was traveling one night Chicago-ward. The berth above me was occupied by a 300-pound broker. It was impossible to slumber anywhere within a half-mile radius of that broker, and at about two in the morning I climbed up to him, took him by the shoulders, and shook him rudely."

"What do you mean," he growled, "by waking me out of a sound sleep?" "But it's such an ugly sound," said I. "It's such an ugly, horrible sound that we other passengers positively refuse to tolerate it."

Turtle Two Centuries Old.

A huge turtle, weighing 1,175 pounds, was brought to San Diego, Cal., the other day by Capt. J. Zollezzi of the Italian fishing launch Belvidere. The turtle, said by waterfront men to be the largest specimen ever caught in Lower California waters, is nine feet in circumference and seven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its short tail. The front flippers are four feet in length and almost a foot wide, tapering gradually until at the end they are about five inches wide. The jaws are a solid mass of teeth, over two hundred being located in the upper jaw. They range from one-half to a quarter of an inch in length. The shell is ribbed and in spots pliable, which leads many fishermen to believe that the turtle is nearly two hundred years old.

HOW TO GET STATE AID

Counties may obtain state aid for road building through several different channels. The county may raise the money to meet the funds available from the state by two methods, viz: by general taxation, and by bond issues. In either case the county's funds and the state's funds or both may be supplemented by donations from corporations or private citizens, provided such donations are paid in cash to the treasurer of the county or state.

Since the state is to aid in the building of these roads and since the counties' funds in most instances are very limited for construction or reconstruction it is only just and fair that those living along the line of a road to be improved and who receive the direct and greatest benefit accruing from said improvement shall aid in bearing the expense of each improvement in proportion to the benefits derived therefrom. And since the state is to pay one-half the cost, the ratio should be—state fifty per cent, county 25 per cent, and abutting property owners and the private subscriptions, the other 25 per cent. Most certainly the abutting property owners and private subscriptions should amount to not less than 15 per cent. In the latter event the county would have to pay 35 per cent of the cost. The county in no instance should be required to pay for right of way.

Pulaski and Rockcastle counties and several others have requested state aid for the improvement of certain inter-county seat roads, stating to the abutting property owners that the county will put up \$5,000, provided said property owners and other citizens of the county will put up another \$5,000, and have requested that the work be done under plans and specifications of the State Department of Public Roads and in accordance with the State Aid Road Law. This would in general insure \$20,000 worth of road work for the county. However, this depends on the number of applications for state aid and the amounts requested.

Few counties are so fortunate as Jefferson, Shelby, Campbell and Kenton as to be able to ask for all the state aid fund that they will be entitled to receive, and to be able to appropriate the necessary money from their road fund to meet state aid, without impairing or totally destroying their general maintenance fund. In no instance should the maintenance be overlooked.

The roads to receive state aid are the inter-county seat roads, and after such roads have been improved, then such other roads as may be designated may be improved, but to build a comprehensive system such as is outlined by this law will require ten years with national aid and without it fifteen or twenty years.

A county wishing to secure the completion of this comprehensive system at an early date can do so only by assuming the cost of such a system through the issuance of bonds. Usually the county's road fund and therefore the state's portion to the county is so small that only a few miles can be built in one year, but by means of a bond issue a system may be completed at less expense because a larger amount of work may be accomplished in a comparatively short time and the roads may be used while they are being paid for by the citizens of the county and commonwealth. The state will reimburse the county for such work done in accordance to the state aid law, to the extent of one-half the amount of money actually spent on construction or reconstruction of roads, payment being made annually as the county's portion of the road fund is available.

Two counties have thus far availed themselves of this means of securing good roads, viz: Lewis and Carter. The voters of Lewis county approving the bond issue for \$150,000 on the 11th day of July by a vote of 2,100 yeas to 140 nays. The voters of Carter county, on November 3d, ratified a bond issue for \$150,000 for the improvement of their roads by 307 more votes than the necessary two-thirds majority required to carry the issue.

In every other instance where a vote has been taken for a bond issue, a majority of the votes cast have been in favor of said issue, thus showing conclusively that a majority of the thinking people favor the improvement of their roads by rapid and up-to-date methods.

These statements are corroborated by the result shown from such elections held in the following counties: Mason, November 3rd, \$200,000; Campbell, November 3rd, \$150,000 to build roads, \$100,000 to buy toll roads; Kenton, November 3, \$200,000; Boone, November 3, \$75,000; Pulaski, April 24, and again on June 26th, \$300,000; Warren, May 19th, \$300,000; Simpson, May 2, \$100,000, and Menifee, September, \$35,000.

Unfortunately, however, for the promotion of road building, the Constitution requires that two-thirds of the votes cast on a bond question shall be in favor of the same before it shall be declared carried.

Every county in the Commonwealth should follow the example of Lewis, Lawrence, Carter, Johnson, Madison, Boyd, Rockcastle, Shelby, Warren, Jefferson, Harrison and Logan counties by applying for state aid. No county is too rich—as has been shown by Jefferson county's application—and no county is so poor that she cannot apply for and receive a portion of the fund on one of the three plans mentioned above. No county can afford to lose the money she is paying toward the state road fund or fail to accept the generous offer made by the state.

Cracow.

Cracow stands even before Warsaw in the minds of Polish patriots. Not only was it once the capital of free Poland, with a cathedral equivalent to Westminster Abbey, wherein sleep the generations of Polish kings and heroes, but it possesses the most striking patriotic memorial in the world. This is the Kosciuszkoberg, a mound 300 feet high, erected to the memory of Kosciuszko, and formed of earth from every battlefield of Poland in the construction of that memorial Polish nobles, statesmen and peasants toiled side by side.—London Spectator.

Enjoyment.

A certain rich woman, having run her eye over the latest report of the bureau of statistics touching food stuffs, grew very blithe all at once.

"Why shouldn't I enjoy life when so few can really afford it?" she exclaimed glowingly.—Puck.

Lawmaking.

I seldom make a law for me. It is usually you I am forcing to do something or preventing from doing something else. And when I do make a law for me I feel very free in violating it if occasion seems to require.—Life.

Line of Duty.

Uncle Luke had been over into Calhoun county to see the son of his old master, now grown to ripe age and judicial office.

"Luke, how does Mr. John look?" asked the old gentleman. "He's getting stout, eh?"

"Yes, sub," agreed Luke. "Ah will say dat w'en Ab saw Mas' John ev'ry buttin on his wals'coat was doin' its duty, an'."—New York Post.

Hardly Possible.

"Landlord, what is this inscription on your windowpane?" "Some say it was scratched with a diamond by the poet Cowper, but others say the authenticity is doubtful." "I think so myself. Where would a poet get a diamond?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It Had a Charm.

"I do miss Mrs. Jones. She told me all the news of the parish." "Oh, that was only gossip—no truth in it!" "Well, there, I liked to 'ear it. Truth or lies, 'twas all news to me."—London Punch.

Subscribe for The News

POULTRY and EGGS

FATTENING POULTRY.

Grain and Milk Mixture Produces the Finest Flesh.

In fattening, only the best birds should be used. There are good feeder fowls just as there are good feeder steers, and likewise there are poor feeder fowls. The earmarks of a good feeder are an appearance of vigor with prominent breast, strong, well shaped legs and bright comb and wattles. Birds with weak constitutions, wabbly



The Buff Cochins come from China, are the foundation color of all the buff breeds and are extremely profuse in feathering, equal in softness to that of geese and swan. They are perfectly contented in confinement, fly, scratch and walk but little and are great hatchers, eaters and easy to fatten. They are not extra layers, but for the table they are unsurpassed in the hen kingdom. Standard weights are for the cock eleven pounds, hens eight and a half pounds. The cock pictured is a pure bred Buff Cochins.

legs and pale combs do not make good nor profitable feeders and should be sold without fattening.

The feed given should consist of a grain and milk mixture of a liquid, yet not "runny" consistency. At Purdue a ration of two pounds cornmeal, one pound shorts, one pound ground oats and eight pounds buttermilk has been found to answer all of the requirements of a fattening ration in addition to being economical. Good results have been obtained with this ration, and where the feeder can obtain the components no better can be suggested.

Nor is the addition of any condimental feed or condition powder economical. Where these have been tried the results have never been such as to warrant the expenditure necessary to furnish such an addition to the ration. Something may be necessary, however, to put the birds back on feed if they should get off. For this purpose powdered charcoal answers admirably and is equally good, if not better, than any patent condition powder or appetizer. The best plan, however, is to keep the birds on feed by keeping them hungry and by giving them the proper feeds.

A bird is ready to kill when he is "ripe," as Professor Phillips of Purdue says. This is when the bird has attained a good condition of flesh and his face has lost its color and become a pale pink. Two weeks of careful feeding are usually enough to ripen up a bird; but, as individuals vary, the length of the feeding period may be somewhat shorter than this or possibly a little longer.

Before killing the bird should be starved for twenty-four hours to completely empty the crop of all feed and filth. In this way it makes a much cleaner carcass and one which will keep much better. Killing by the sticking and bleeding method is much preferable to breaking the neck or to removing the head. Breaking the neck does not permit of a thorough bleeding and removing the head causes a loss of just that much weight and, further, gives an opening for the germs of decay and putrefaction.

The bird should be dry plucked and cooled as soon as possible. This may be done by placing in a refrigerator, but a more recent method which is being quite commonly followed is to cool by placing in a vat of ice cold water and allowing to remain thus overnight. This plumps the birds well and, further, does away with much of the shrinkage due to dressing.

Silage For Poultry.

When removing silage for the cows do not overlook taking out a little for the poultry. The importance of a green food in the poultry ration has long been recognized. Poultrymen have tested out silage as a poultry food and have found it almost invaluable in an economic ration for egg production. Silage, of course, is not a complete food for poultry. Fowls require a condensed food for at least a portion of their ration. This, on most farms, can be picked up by the fowls and is grain which without poultry would be wasted.—Kansas Farmer.

Green Food For Poultry.

Don't forget to lay up a stock of green food for your fowls during the coming winter. Cabbage, beets, mangels, small potatoes, all are good, so also is alfalfa or clover, especially the leaves. These, when scalded, with an addition of corn chop, make an ideal winter feed for the fowls.

Effect of Great Kidney Remedy is Soon Realized.

I feel it my duty to let you know what Swamp-Root did for me. I was bothered with my back for over twenty years and at times I could hardly get out of bed. I read your advertisement and decided to try Swamp-Root. Used five bottles, and it has been five years since I used it, and I have never been bothered a day since I took the last bottle of it. I am thoroughly convinced that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cured me and would recommend it to others suffering as I did.

My husband was troubled with kidney and bladder troubles, and he took your Swamp-Root and it cured him. This was about five years ago.

You may publish this letter if you choose. Very truly yours,

MRS. MATTIE CAMFIELD,
R. F. D. No. 3, Gobleville, Mich.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th of July, 1909.

Arvin W. Myers,
Notary Public,
for Van Duren Co., Mich.

Letters to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Breckenridge News. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Buoyancy of Fresh and Salt Water.

A Chinese lad dropped his ball in a narrow hole and could not get it out. So he poured water in the hole, thinking that he would float the ball to the surface. As the ball was slightly heavier than water, it remained on the bottom. Then he thought of mixing salt with the water, as he knew that salt water would float denser objects than fresh. This he did and was rewarded with the floating ball.

This particular fact is demonstrated at the mouths of rivers. Objects rolling along the bottom of a fresh river, too heavy to come to the top, will rise when they are carried out to sea. The general rule also applies to floating bodies. For instance, a ship with a cargo on the sea will sink sometimes a foot on entering a fresh water port. On the other hand, if she leaves a fresh water port with her cargo she will rise when entering the ocean. So a ship may be loaded apparently too much at a wharf and still be all right on the waves.

In building a dam the fact of salt water's being heavier than fresh must be taken into consideration, and the dam for the same head must be a good deal stronger; this, too, without taking into consideration the beating of waves, etc.—St. Louis Republic.

Britain's Civil Service.

Life in a civil service office is a very drab affair today. But sixty years ago it appears to have had its compensations. Sir Algernon West, who entered the admiralty in 1851, recalls, in his "Reminiscences," the figure of an official "always dressed in a black and snuffy suit." It was the chief clerk. This gentleman "occasionally came to the office in the morning dressed in a great frilled shirt front and evening clothes and announced that, as he was going to dine out that evening, he should not be at the office the next day. Frederick Locker, who always wore kid gloves in the office for fear he would dirty his hands with ink . . . was evidently not impressed with the dignity of the man or the office, for on my asking him what his duties were he said, 'All I know is, that whenever I want a clean towel or a piece of fresh soap, I always ring the bell and send for the chief clerk!'"—London Citizen.

An Unfortunate Phrase.

"Franz der kaiser." Napoleon's father-in-law, who was a rather weak and silly ruler, had nevertheless a thoroughgoing belief in absolutism and in the divine right to rule of even the most incompetent of the Hapsburgs. His abilities, such as they were, were best displayed in enticements that he wrote and printed for the use of his humble subjects and in peevish criticisms of those of superior intelligence.

According to the author of a recent life of Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria entitled "An Imperial Victim," the emperor once raged against his doctor for remarking that he had "a good constitution."

"Never let me hear that word again!" he said. "Say robust health if you like. There is no such thing as a good constitution."

Switzerland's Navy.

Long before Germany was to be reckoned with as a sea power Switzerland possessed a fleet equipped for warfare. Eight hundred years ago on all the larger Swiss lakes armed galleys were maintained by the rival cantons. Skilled shipwrights had to be imported from Genoa for the construction of these vessels, some of which carried crews of 500 men. The largest Swiss flotilla was maintained on the Lake of Geneva, when the inhabitants of Geneva were at war with Savoy. Since the neutrality of Switzerland has been guaranteed by the powers there has been no need for warships on the lakes. The Swiss, however, possess a mercantile navy, which carries a considerable amount of trade over the 842 miles of navigable waterways in the republic.

Injecting Personality.

What a tremendous saving would result if every man did every job that was assigned to him in the most efficient manner possible. Of course, this ideal is impossible of attainment, but it can be approximated if each one will on his own initiative, do his work in the very best manner he is capable of, for the sake of seeing a job well done and without fear that no one else will receive the credit for the results. Make each task you are assigned to reflect your personality and try to learn some way to improve your methods even if you have repeated the same operation a hundred times. Men are born knowing nothing, that is the common lot, but from this starting point add something to your knowledge daily; don't reach a certain point and stagnate.

To summarize, I would say, if you want to see the business you are engaged in improve, and the general efficiency increase, when you are employed in a piece of work, do not waste time—see that you have sufficient material to complete it properly and do a first-class job without being told, but on your own initiative.—Southern Telephone News.

The day of harsh physics is gone. People want mild, easy laxatives, Doan's Regulets have satisfied thousands. 25c at all drug stores.

Letter From California.

Dear Mr. Babbage:—Find enclosed \$1 to renew my subscription for the News, our welcome Monday morning visitor. We would indeed feel lost without it. If our Stephenson correspondent would only write more regular. I am always pleased to hear from our own home town, and we are still delighted with this sunny clime.

California, California, with your palms and happy trees,

With your lofty snow-capped mountains and your boundless deep blue seas;

How I love you, California, Eden of this world of ours;

June and January mornings, sweet with perfumes of thy flowers;

Here we are awakened daily, by the joyous songs of birds,

All thy blessings, California, cannot be expressed in words,

Roses, roses, ever blooming, in this lovely sun-kissed land;

Why would I leave you, dear Los Angeles, would be hard to understand.

Wishing you much success in this New Year. Sincerely,

MRS. PIKE CONN,
Los Angeles, Cal.

GARFIELD

Mrs. Ben Harper is sick at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carman.

Dick Soaper and family, of Hardinsburg, have moved to the W. T. Gregory farm to make a crop this year.

Lonnie McGill, who has been visiting relatives here and at Hardinsburg for several weeks, has returned to his home in Louisville.

Herbert Horsly had a very fine young horse to die of spinal meningitis.

Virgil Smith was in Hardinsburg Thursday on business.

Miss Nell Cashman, who has been visiting friends here and in Hardinsburg since the close of her school, has returned to her home in Louisville.

D. H. Smith, while in Louisville last week, suffered a severe attack from heart trouble, and is confined to his home from the effect of it.

Mrs. Melvin Adams is still very sick and her friends are anxious about her.

Little Louise Brown, who has been very sick, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Dowell will go to housekeeping in Mrs. Mett Dowell's property. He will cultivate her farm this year.

Mrs. Louise Horsly is the guest of her brother, S. Thornhill.

Will the presidents of the B. W. M. S. in the Breckenridge Association please see that their pledges to the Judson Memorial Fund is paid at once. This should have reached Miss Lena Payne on January 1, 1915.

A gloom was cast over our community last Wednesday when word reached us that Mrs. Amanda Scott was dead. She formerly resided near here, and leaves a host of relatives and friends who will sadly miss her. Interment in the Scott cemetery.

Little Sylvia Barnes is very sick at this writing.

Dr. R. W. Meador was the guest of V. W. Smith Thursday night.

AXTEL NEWS

Misses Fannie and Ruth Rhodes, of Louisville, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes.

Luther Glasscock is visiting at McDaniels this week.

Miss Bertha Rhodes is seriously ill at this writing.

Preston Cannon, who has had the measles, is now improving.

William Glasscock and Ernest Haycraft were the guests of Miss Martha Powell Sunday.